FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1835. [NO. 960.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Bank of Cape Fear,
9th September, 1835.

THE STOCKHOLDERS at their late meeting, having invested the Board of Directors with power to re-open Books of Subscription for the remaining Two Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty Shares of the Stock of this Bank, Resolved, that Books be opened at the same places as before, on the 2d day of November next, and continue open for Ten (10) days.

JOHN HILL, Cashier.

Fayetteville, Oct. 19. 1835.

PURSUANT to the above resolution, Books for subscription towards an increase of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, will be opened by the undersigned at the Office of the Bank of Cape Fear, at Fayetteville, and continue open during Bank hours, from the 2d to the 11th of November next, both inclusive.

Terms of Subscription.—One-fifth to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one-fifth every ninety days thereafter until the whole shall be paid. Subscribers paying instalments in advance to be entitled to interest at the rate of 6 per ct. per annum from the time when the payment is made, to the time when it is required to be made.

Payments may be made in specie; Notes of the Bank of the United States; of the Banks of North Carolina; of the Banks of South Carolina, payable in Charleston; of the Bank of Virginia and Farmers' Bank of Virginia, except the Branches at Winchester and Fredericksburg.

JOHN D TOOMER,
ROBERT STRANGE,
E J HALE,
C T HAIGH,
J W WRIGHT,
} *Commissioners.*

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the Firm of Leet & Cook

HARVY LEET,
WM. C. COOK.

(3w.)

THEY are now receiving direct from N. York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEET & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 *tf*

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in November, 1835, the following TRACTS OF LAND, or so much of each as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes thereon, for the year 1833, together with Costs, Charges, &c. viz.

	TAX.
A tract of 50 acres on Holly Swamp, listed by Silon Best,	$ 11
155 acres on Shoe Heel, listed by John B. Brown,	2 82
130 ditto on do, listed by Alex. Henderson,	28 1-10
330 do on Richland Swamp, do Hugh Galbreath,	1 70
332 do on Long Swamp, do Neill Monroe,	2 35
464 do on Flowers' Swamp, do Daniel Lee,	8½
212 do on Raft Swamp, do Duncan McGils's estate,	46½
100 do on Holly Swamp, do William Biggs,	77
250 do on Bear Swamp, do Levi Lockhier,	22
80 do ditto, Owen Lowrie,	72 6-10
150 do on Ashpole, do Wm. Bullard,	93
495 do do do Thos Hunt,	55
75 do do do Lewis Hunt,	66
665 do on Aaron Swamp, do Fowler Thompson,	3 07
50 do on Big Swamp, do Hardy Wilkins,	60
650 do on Gum Swamp & Buck Pond, unlisted for 1833, supposed to be the property of Lucy Wilks,	1 43
100 do on Ten Mile Swamp, do Robt. Upton,	11
500 do in Great Swamp, do Benjamin Moore,	15½
85 do on Ashpole, do do Reddin Varnun,	22
300 in Creek Swamp, do do George Passmore,	1 10
100 do on Drowning Creek, do do estate of Gilbert Cox,	11

JAS. STORM, Late Sh'ff.

October 20, 1835. 59-6w.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

TRUST SALE.

ON Tuesday, November 3d, 1835, will be sold at Public Auction, the STORE on Person street formerly occupied by Isham Blake Jr. It is 20 feet front and 56 feet deep, on leased Ground, with the advantage of the Lease. Terms at sale

E. W. WILLKINGS, *Trustee*,
for Isham Blake Jr.

October 20. 59-ts.

Female Classical School.

THE new Session of the Female Classical School opened on the 19th ult., on the principles of self government, and of rotation in Directresship. In these principles the Young Ladies will be instructed by weekly Lectures from the President of the Board. The undivided attention of Mr. Tripp has been secured, and the Trustees confidently recommend the School to the patronage of the public to the full extent of the number of Pupils contemplated in the arrangement.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

October 20. 59-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November next, the following TRACTS OF LAND, or so much of each as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1834, together with Costs and Charges of advertisement, viz., a Tract containing

399½ acres on Indian Swamp, adjoining the Lands of Willis Barnes and Burwell Lee, listed by Erich Huston, *Tax*, $1 69	
147 do on Shoe Heel Swamp, adjoining McLean and others, listed as the property of McLenden estate,	32½
532 do on Richland Swamp, adjoining Alexander McBryde and others, listed by Duncan Hughes,	1 73
The following Tracts are unlisted, viz.	
720 do in Great Swamp, adjoining Isaac Sullivan and Johnson, owner unknown,	33
100 do on Pat's Branch, adjoining Musselwhite and others, owner unknown,	44
400 do on Little Marsh, adjoining Randal McGeach, Tuton and McGill, owner unknown,	88

Terms cash,

NEILL McALPINE, Sheriff.

Robeson County, N. C., Oct. 1. 59-6w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, a very large bay HORSE, 16 hands high, a little lame in one of his hind legs. Said Horse having been raised up the country, it is thought he has strayed in that direction. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to me, in Richmond County, N. C.

HENRY T. THOMAS.

October 20. 59tf

FOR SALE.

2000 Bushels Turks Island SALT.

J. HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1835. 59-3w.

Notice to Merchants and Consignees.

WHEREAS, difficulties have arisen on the subject of the delivery of Goods at the Fayetteville Boat Landing, the undersigned, engaged in the transportation of Goods, in boats of various descriptions on the Cape Fear River, deem it proper to remind all whom it may concern, that their undertakings in transporting Goods from Wilmington on the River extend no farther than the Fayetteville Boat Landing. We therefore give this Public Notice, that after the delivery of Goods to the regularly licensed Town Wagons, Drays and Carts, and to all other vehicles used commonly for the transportation of Goods from the Fayetteville Boat Landing to the Town, that our undertaking is fully completed. Furthermore, we invite all persons who do not approve of this disposition of their Goods on their arrival at the Boat Landing, to come forward by themselves or by other persons whom they may authorise, and receive their Goods in person at the place of discharge. We hereby express our willingness to adopt any other plan for the delivery of Goods which Merchants and Consignees may think proper to adopt or suggest, so that the same may operate generally, and accomplish the desired end with the most beneficial consequences to all concerned, provided that no further burdens or inconvenience are thereby imposed upon us, to extend beyond the undertakings we are lawfully bound to perform, in the prosecution of the boating business on the Cape Fear River. After this Notice we decline the trouble of hunting up Goods which have been mis-delivered in Town, but express our willingness to give such information, at all times, as our Books may afford.

DOYLE O'HANLON,
P I TILLINGHAST,
HALL & JOHNSON.

October 12, 1835. §58-3w.§

THOMAS GRIMES,
(STONE MASON,)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has returned, and will make this place his permanent residence. He offers his services in the line of his business to such as may wish to employ him. His charges, as usual, will be moderate—such as will suit the times.

Fayetteville, Oct. 13. 58-6w

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

NEW FIRM
AND
NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership, will transact business under the firm of

HART & FULLER,

In the Store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Pearce, North side of Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market Square, where they are now receiving, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a well selected Stock of

GOODS,

Which they offer on accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce, for which the highest market price will at all times be paid. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell low.

JAMES HART.
ELIJAH FULLER.



All kinds of Country Produce stored and sold, or shipped agreeable to order, and liberal advances made when desired, on shipment or otherwise.

HART & FULLER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29. 1835. 56*tf.*

For Sale,

90 Hhds. good retailing MOLASSES,
10 hhds common ditto,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Coffee, various qualities,
8 hhds. Porto Rico Sugars,
100 casks Lime,
100 pieces Cotton Bagging, &c. &c.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 13, 1835 58 5w.

BUTTER.

3,000 Lbs. first quality Mountain **BUTTER**, put up by William Hall, Esq. and for sale by

E. B DRAKE.

October 12, 1835. 58tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall supply, comprising a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Calicoes, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Circassians, plain and figured Flannels, Apron Checks, English and French Merinos, Bombazetts, Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambrics, Jaconets, black and coloured Gro-de-Naps; Italian, Sinchew, Gro-de-Swiss and Sarsnet Silks, Cravats, Stocks, Pongee Hdkffs., fancy silk Shawls, Thibet, Wool, Gauze, Valencia and Cashmere Hdkffs. Silk and Cotton Flag Hdkffs, Fur Tippets, shell, horn and ivory Combs, Tuscan and fancy Bonnets, worsted and cotton Hose, Ladies' horseskin and silk Gloves, Razors, Straps, Shaving Boxes and Brushes, Pocket Knives, Pearl and Ivory shirt Buttons, coat, vest and suspender Buttons.

Britannia table and tea Spoons,
Plated do do do.
German silver do do do.
Ladies' Morocco and leather Shoes,
Brogans, Prunella Shoes and Slippers,
Cologne, Lavender, Orange and Rose Water,
Essences of Cinnamon and Peppermint,
Bateman's Drops, Laudanum,
Castor Oil, Opodeldoc, &c. &c, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest prices.

HENRY P. PECK.

Fayetteville, October 6. 57 8w.

New Music.

A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c. for the Piano, just received by

E. J HALE.

September 28

REMOVAL.

C. & L. HURLBUTT

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to the Store on Hay Street, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, two doors west of their old stand, where they are now opening a new and fashionable assortment of GOODS, which they are prepared to dispose of on their usual accommodating terms. Their Stock consists of

Gentlemen's Fine Black and Drab HATS,
Do. common do. do.
Gentlemen & Boys' fine & common Cloth, Fur, and Leather CAPS,
Gentlemen's fine BOOTS and SHOES,
Boys' do. do.
Ladies & Misses do. do.

ALSO, a good assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO, a few dozen of Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine their Stock, as it is large and entirely new.

Sept. 1, 1835. 52-3m

New Books.

HORSE Shoe Robinson; The Infidel, (new and popular novels.) Irving's Miscellany, parts 1 and 2; Reynold's Cruize of the Potomac; Bishop Hopkins on the Church; Matthias and his Impostures; Brownlee's Letters; Barnes on the Acts, 2d vol.; Calmet's Dictionary; Alexander's Bible Dictionary; Malcom's do.; Edwards' Works; Memoirs of Hannah Moore; Union Bible Questions; Finney's Lectures on Revivals; Cobb's Miniature Lexicon; Flora's Interpreter; American Constitutions; Turner's Chemistry; Methodist & Village Hymns; Missouri Harmony, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

ALSO—A good supply of Foolscap and Letter Paper, from $1 87 to $6 a ream.

Sept. 7.

Notice.

A BILL of Exchange, drawn by Arch'd McRae, Wilmington, in favor of W. S. Campbell, August 15, 1835, at 90 days date, accepted by Willkings & Belden, for Six hundred and Sixteen 47-100 dollars, has been lost or mislaid. Payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return it.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Sept. 28, 1835. 56-tf.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOOD & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
FOOT OF HAY MOUNT,
Fayetteville, North Carolina,

THE Subscribers are now receiving in part their *Full Supplies of seasonable GOODS*, the whole of which are exported during the present week, and which will comprise 320 PACKAGES, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery, Guns, &c.,

Fine Fur and Wool Hats,
Seal Skin and Morocco Caps,
Ladies' and Misses' Tuscan and Leghorn Bonnets,
Ingrain and Cotton Carpeting,
Women's and Men's coarse and fine Shoes,
Misses' and Children's fine Shoes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
French Baskets,
Band Boxes,
Brown, green, white and yellow Shoe and Fitting Thread,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
Hatters' Trimmings, &c.,
Saddles and Bridles,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Coffee Mills,
25 thousand Havanna Segars, &c. &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which will comprise a more general assortment than can be found in any one House in this market, which is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which the attention of their friends and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 6, 1835. 57-tf.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of NEGRO CLOTHS and BLANKETS, well worthy the attention of Planters

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

BACON.

10,000 lbs. of BACON, for sale by

W. C. COOK.

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE to rent. Apply to W. C. C.

August 18 50*tf.*

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

J. GALES & SON'S
ALMANAC,
FOR 1836.

Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

CHEESE.

ON the river and expected in a few days,
50 BOXES CHEESE,
10 CASKS do.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

October 6, 1835. 57-tf.

500 LABORERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will employ 500 or more good Laborers, to work on the Georgia Railroad, leading from Augusta to Greensborough, at $14 per month of 26 days work and Board. A guarantee of punctual payments in behalf of the Railroad Company, can be obtained from the Chief Engineer. For further particulars, by letter or otherwise, apply to D. Jordan, Sen., or Dillon Jordan, Jr., Fayetteville, N. C.

DAVID COOPER & BROTHERS.

Contractors, formerly of the Petersburg & Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroads in Virginia.

October 3, 1835. 57-4tp.

CLOVER, HERD'S GRASS and TIMOTHY SEED, For sale by

C. P. MALLETT.

Sept. 29, 1835. 56-tf.



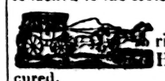
LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835 57tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

And respectfully invite their friends and former customers to call and examine their Stock, as it is by far the largest we have ever offered in the market, and are determined to sell at the lowest Cash prices at wholesale or retail.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, October 3d, 1835. 57 tf.

P. S. Some superior James River Chewing TOBACCO. J. & C.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS just receiving his usual supply of FALL and WINTER

GOODS,

Lately selected in the New York Market.

The assortment is very extensive and consists of BRITISH, CHINA and AMERICAN GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season. His customers and friends are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Fayetteville, October 5, 1835. 57-2m

—ALSO—

150 Casks Thomastown Lime.



TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
BOOTS, SHOES & HATS.
HASTINGS, PIERCE & Co.

WOULD now very respectfully invite all those merchants who are in the habit and can with convenience purchase their Goods in Petersburg, to call and examine their stock of

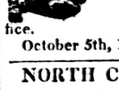
BOOTS, SHOES & HATS,

Previous to purchasing elsewhere. They flatter themselves they will now be able to accommodate and please almost every one with both article and price. As a great many of their Goods are manufactured in their own Factory at the North, under the immediate circumspection of one of the partners, and the balance of their stock purchased by another partner who has spent two months amongst manufactures of different sections of the country, and has endeavored to make such a selection of Goods as we think cannot and hope will not fail to suit and please both purchaser and consumer.—And now, after having laid in with the utmost care, direct from the manufacturer, and as cheap as the cheapest, a fresh and extensive assortment of GOODS, well adapted to the coming season, we can assure those merchants one and all who may favor us with a call, that we shall use our best endeavors to make it to their advantage. We can and will sell them any Goods in our line quite as low as they can be purchased in New York or any other part of the country by the same quantity; and our accommodations for payment shall be as good as any.

We invite dealers indiscriminately to call in and examine our stock and prices, assuring them that we shall take much pleasure in exhibiting our Goods, while to purchase will be at their option.

HASTINGS, PIERCE & CO.

Petersburg, Sept. 22. 57-4w



WANTED TO HIRE,
until the first of January next, a NEGRO BOY from 15 to 20 years of age. Apply at this Office.

October 5th, 1835. 57-tf.

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTIAN
ALMANACK,
FOR 1836.

To be had for $6 per gross, at the Store of

GEORGE McNEILL.

October 5. 57-tf.

Intemperance and its fruits.—We learn that a Murder was committed in the upper end of this County, in the neighborhood of Rogers' Store, on Friday night last. It seems two brothers, James and Alexander Bashford, got to drinking and quarreling, and ultimately proceeded to blows, when James stabbed Alexander with a knife, from which wound he died in a very short time.

Raleigh Register.

The lady and son of the late Hon. Wm. T. Barry, are coming home in the ship Pacific, which was to sail from Liverpool on the 13th ult., for this port.

A part of the cargo of the Pacific, consisted of 150 tons of wheat.—*Mercantile.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of North Carolina, by an act, passed the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, entitled "an act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State," and by an act, supplemental thereto, passed on the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, did direct that polls should be opened in every election precinct throughout the State, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was the will of the freemen of North Carolina that there should be a Convention of Delegates, to consider of certain amendments proposed to be made in the Constitution of said State; and did further direct, that if a majority of all the votes polled by the freemen of North Carolina should be in favor of holding such Convention, the Governor should, by Proclamation, announce the fact, and thereupon the freemen aforesaid should elect delegates to meet in Convention at the City of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, to consider of the said amendments: And whereas a majority of the freemen of North Carolina did, by their votes at the polls so opened, declare their will that a Convention should be had to consider of the amendments proposed, and the Governor did, by Proclamation, announce the fact that their will had been so declared, and an election for delegates to meet in Convention as aforesaid was accordingly had: Now, therefore, we the delegates of the good people of North Carolina, having assembled in Convention, at the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and having continued in session from day to day, until the eleventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, for the more deliberate consideration of said amendments, do now submit to the determination of all the qualified voters of the State, the following amendments in the Constitution thereof, that is to say:

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1.—§ 1. The Senate of this State shall consist of fifty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, and to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off by the General Assembly, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and forty one; and afterwards, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty one; and then every twenty years thereafter, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof; and the average of the public taxes paid by each county into the Treasury of the State, for the five years preceding the laying off of the districts, shall be considered as its proportion of the public taxes, and constitute the basis of apportionment? *Provided*, That no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial district. And when there are one or more counties, having an excess of taxation above the ratio to form a Senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient, and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a Senatorial district.

§ 2. The House of Commons shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by counties according to their federal population, that is, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population.

§ 3. This apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly, at the respective times and periods when the districts for the Senate are herein before directed to be laid off; and the said apportionment shall be made according to an enumeration to be ordered by the General Assembly, or according to the Census which may be taken by order of Congress, next preceding the period of making such apportionment.

§ 4. In making the apportionment in the House of Commons, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of Federal population of the State, after deducting that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the entire Federal population aforesaid, by the number of Representatives less than the number assigned to the said counties. To each county containing the said ratio, and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one representative; to each county containing twice, but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two Representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining Representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

SECTION 2. § 1 Until the first Session of the General Assembly which shall be had after the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the Senate shall be composed of members to be elected from the several districts herein after named, that is to say, the 1st district shall consist of the counties of Perquimons and Pasquotank; the 2d district, of Camden and Currituck; the 3d district, of Gates and Chowan; the 4th district, Washington and Tyrrell; the 5th district, Northampton; the 6th district, Hertford; the 7th district, Bertie; the 8th district, Martin; the 9th district, Halifax; the 10th district, Nash; the 11th district, Wake; the 12th district, Franklin; the 13th district, Johnston; the 14th district, Warren; the 15th district, Edgecombe; the 16th district, Wayne; the 17th district, Greene and Lenoir; the 18th district, Pitt; the 19th district, Beaufort and Hyde; the 20th district, Carteret and Jones; the 21st district, Craven; the 22d district, Chatham; the 23d district, Granville; the 24th district, Person; the 25th district, Cumberland; the 26th district, Sampson; the 27th district, New Hanover; the 28th district, Duplin; the 29th district, Onslow; the 30th district, Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus; the 31st district, Robeson and Richmond; the 32d district, Anson; the 33d district, Cabarrus; the 34th district, Moore and Montgomery; the 35th district, Caswell; the 36th district, Rockingham; the 37th district, Orange; the 38th district, Randolph; the 39th district, Guilford; the 40th district, Stokes; the 41st district, Rowan; the 42d district, Davidson; the 43d district, Surry; the 44th district, Wilkes and Ashe; the 45th district, Burke and Yancy; the 46th district, Lincoln; the 47th district, Iredell; the 48th district, Rutherford; the 49th district, Buncombe, Haywood and Macon; and the 50th district, Mecklenburg; each district to be entitled to one Senator.

§ 2. Until the first session of the General Assembly after the year eighteen hundred and forty one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, viz: The counties of Lincoln and Orange shall elect four members each. The counties of Burke, Chatham, Granville, Guilford, Hal-

ifax, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Rutherford, Surry, Stokes, and Wake shall elect three members each. The counties of Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Buncombe, Cumberland, Craven, Caswell, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Johnston, Montgomery, New Hanover, Northampton, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Richmond, Rockingham, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes shall elect two members each. The counties of Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Columbus, Chowan, Currituck, Carteret, Cabarrus, Gates, Greene, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Macon, Moore, Martin, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington and Yancy shall elect one member each.

SECTION 3.—§ 1. Each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the district for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election, and for the same time shall have possessed and continue to possess in the district which he represents not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

§ 2. All free men of the age of twenty-one years, (except as hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of of any election, and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

§ 3. No free Negro, free mulatto, or free person of mixed blood, descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive (though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person,) shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons.

SECTION 4.—§ 1. In the election of all officers whose appointment is conferred on the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be *viva voce*.

§ 2. The General Assembly shall have power to pass laws regulating the mode of appointing and removing Militia officers.

§ 3. The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

§ 4. The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law, to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any persons not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of an infamous crime; but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

§ 5. The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days notice of application to pass such law shall have been given, and under such directions and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

§ 6. If vacancies shall occur by death, resignation or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly, writs may be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

§ 7. The General Assembly shall meet biennially, and at each biennial session shall elect, by joint vote of the two Houses, a Secretary of State, Treasurer and Council of State, who shall continue in office for the term of two years.

ARTICLE II.

§ 1. The Governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, at such time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected.

§ 2. He shall hold his office for the term of two years from the time of his installation, and until another shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible more than four years in any term of six years.

§ 3. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government, by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes, shall be Governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly.

§ 4. Contested elections for Governor shall be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 5. The Governor elect shall enter on the duties of the office on the first day of January next after his election, having previously taken the oaths of office in presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who, in case the Governor elect should be prevented from attendance before the General Assembly, by sickness or other unavoidable cause, is authorised to administer the same.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1.—§ 1. The Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the Superior Courts, and all other officers of this State, (except Justices of the Peace and Militia officers,) may be impeached for wilfully violating any Article of the Constitution, mal-administration or corruption.

§ 2. Judgment, in cases of Impeachment, shall not extend further than the removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; but the party convicted, may, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

§ 3. The House of Commons shall have the sole power of impeachment. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; no person shall be convicted upon any impeachment, unless two-thirds of the Senators present shall concur in such conviction; and before the trial of any impeachment, the members of the Senate shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence.

SECTION 2.—§ 1. Any Judge of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the General Assembly. The Judge, against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either branch of the General Assembly shall act thereon.

§ 2. The Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the Superior Courts, shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 3.—Upon the conviction of any Justice of the Peace, of any infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office, the commission of such Justice shall be thereby vacated, and he shall be forever disqualified from holding such appointment.

SECTION 4.—The General Assembly, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and from time to time thereafter, shall appoint an Attorney General, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold his office for the term of four years; but if the General Assembly should hereafter extend the term during which Solicitors of the State shall hold their offices, then they shall have power to extend the term of office of the Attorney General to the same period.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1.—§ 1. No Convention of the People shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly.

§ 2.—No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a Bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the Bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly. If, after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly, shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the Amendment or Amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.

SECTION 2.—§ 1. The Thirty-second section of the Constitution shall be amended to read as follows: No person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Christian Religion, or the divine authority of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State.

SECTION 3.—§ 1. Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the State upon all individuals subject to the same.

§ 2. All free males over the age of twenty one years, and under the age forty-five years, and all slaves over the age of fifty years, shall be subject to Capitation tax, and no other person shall be subject to such tax; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls as heretofore prescribed by law in cases of bodily infirmity.

SECTION 4.—No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the U. States, or any department thereof, or under this State, or any other State or Government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the Militia or Justices of the Peace.

Ratified in Convention, this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

NATH'L MACON, *Prest*
EDMUND B. FREEMAN, *Sec'ry of the Convention.*
JOSEPH D. WARD, *Assistant Secretary*

DEBATE IN CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE
ON ABROGATING THE RIGHT OF COLORED FREEMEN TO VOTE.

The Article being read

Judge GASTON observed, that when this subject was before the Convention some days ago, the majority against allowing persons of this description to vote, was so small, that he thought there would be no impropriety in testing the question again, though he was neither desirous, nor able, to go into any new discussion on the subject.

In the few remarks which he should now submit, his purpose was to remove what he fully believed to be misapprehensions existing on the subject.

From the best information he could get, he believed that previous to the Revolution there were scarcely any emancipated Slaves in this State; and that the few freemen of color that were here at that time, were chiefly Mulattoes, the children of white women, and therefore unquestionably free, because their mothers were so. He learned also from some aged persons, that scarcely an instance could be found at that time, either in Virginia or this State, of an emancipated Slave. And he was confirmed in this opinion, by turning to the first Act passed on this subject in 1777, which referring to the practice of emancipating slaves, speaks of it as a recent practice, and which provides that no person thereafter shall emancipate slaves but by an express order of the County Court for meritorious services.

It was stated, as a fact, in a late debate on this subject, that when the Act passed during the Revolutionary War, calling upon all men to take the Oath of Allegiance, no free colored man had ever taken that oath. Since that debate took place, an old colored man, a resident of this county, named *John Chavis*, who is, he was informed, a licensed Preacher in the Presbyterian Church, and well known not only in this County, but in several of the neighboring counties, had handed to him a Certificate of his having taken the Oath of Allegiance, dated Dec 20, 1778, and signed, *James Anderson*, Mecklenburg, Va.

He said he had no doubt that the free colored men at the time when the above Act passed, were chiefly the sons of white women, and therefore entitled to all the rights of free men; and the Legislative Acts directing in what manner slaves may be manumitted for meritorious services, expressly declared them entitled to all the rights and privileges of colored freemen.

Seeing that these men are thus entitled to the privileges of freemen, the question returns, shall we deprive them of this right? For himself, he always felt extremely reluctant to deprive any human being of a right. He never would, unless he was compelled to do so. The privation of this right would be regretted by the colored people, not only on account of its value, but because it would be regarded as an indication of a disposition to force them down yet lower in the scale of degradation, and encouraging ill disposed white men to trample upon and abuse them as beings without a political existence and scarcely different from slaves.

Seeing no necessity for depriving this class of persons of the right of voting altogether, though he was convinced that some of them were entirely unworthy of the privilege, he proposed to amend the article, by adding thereto the following amendment:

"Unless in addition to the qualifications required of other voters, he shall, for one year preceding any election, have owned and possessed property, real or personal or both, of the clear value of $500 over and above all incumbrances, charges and debts; nor shall any free negro, mulatto or person of mixed blood, as aforesaid, be permitted to vote at any election, who shall have been convicted of an infamous offence."

Mr. FISHER was in favor of some amendment on this subject. He thought the amount fixed by the gentleman from Craven too high. It would be difficult at the polls to ascertain correctly the value of the property of these persons when they came to vote, and whether they were clear of debt. He thought it would be better to state some specific qualification. He would propose, if the gentleman's proposition from Craven be not agreed to, "that in addition to the qualifications required of white men, each free colored man shall possess at least fifty acres of land, in fee, of not less value than $50, and shall never have been convicted of any infamous crime."

Mr. HOLMES said, he had an amendment which he preferred to either of those which had been offered, which he read in the following words:—"That, in addition, &c. no free negro or mulatto, or of mixed blood, shall be permitted to vote, who is not possessed of a freehold of 100 acres of land, and shall never have been convicted, &c."

Mr. H. was of opinion that free colored men had a right to vote under the present Constitution. The gentleman from Craven had adduced evidence that they formerly took the Oath of Allegiance like other citizens. He had also seen evidence of the same kind in a case in his own county. But he said these people ought to be allowed to vote on the ground of policy. He had made it his business for five or six years past, to make enquiries of Captains of vessels and others, as to the state of colored freemen in the West Indies, and he had learnt that in the year 1791, the authority in St. Domingo, in consequence of their meritorious services, put the free colored men on the same footing with the whites, and it produced the happiest effects in attaching them to their interests. But some years afterwards, the French Government again deprived them of their privileges, which had the effect of throwing them into the ranks of the Slaves, and of course, they felt a common interest with them, and the consequence was the dreadful catastrophe which afterwards took place.

Mr. H. warned the Convention against following this example, which they would do in depriving these people of voting—a right heretofore accorded to them, and would thereby throw them into the ranks of the Slaves. Mr. H. referred to the cases which he had before mentioned, in which persons of this description had been of signal service in disclosing plots, that if carried into effect, would have been productive of great distress to the country. It was true, Mr. H. said, that the Slaves could never succeed in any of their attempts to overcome the whites, but they might nevertheless produce scenes of desolation and distress to the country, which might probably be prevented, as we know they had been, by treating kindly these freemen of color, and thereby attaching them to our interests.

Mr. H. enumerated the several Acts which had been passed by our Legislature bearing hardly upon this species of our population, and which were calculated greatly to vex and harrass them.

Mr. FISHER offered his amendment, which proposed to admit to vote such free persons of color as shall possess, over and above the qualifications required from white men, 50 acres of land, in fee, of the value of $50.

Mr. SHOBER said, he would prefer the amendment of the gentleman from New-Hanover.

Gen. SPEIGHT observed, that if free men of color have a right to vote, he thought they ought to be permitted to vote on the same terms with white persons. But he was of a different opinion.

Mr. WILSON said, that this discussion was calculated to produce considerable excitement abroad. It will be seen that there is a respectable portion of this Convention who think that free persons of color ought to have the privilege of voting for members of the General Assembly. He was altogether opposed to allowing this privilege to men of color. He did not believe that the framers of the Constitution ever intended this class of persons to enjoy the right. The Constitution was formed in the year 1776, and in the year following, when it is probable the General Assembly was composed, in part, of gentlemen who had been in the Convention that framed that instrument, we find a law passed, placing these persons on the same ground on which white persons stand who have committed an infamous crime; they are declared incompetent to give testimony against a white person. Mr. W. argued the impropriety of allowing to a man, who was declared to be incompetent to be a witness, the right of voting for a Representative to form the laws by which the country should be governed. In his part of the country, Mr. W. said, free negroes had never been allowed to vote, and he hoped they never would.

Judge SEAWELL observed, that the amendment of the gentleman from Rowan confined the privilege of voting to such as hold 50 acres of land in fee. This he said would exclude a number of men who might be as respectable and as well qualified to exercise the privilege as those in possession of freeholds. He thought if the qualification had reference to four or five years residence and a regular payment of taxes, he should prefer it.

Mr. FISHER said, his amendment was not such as he precisely wished, but when he could not obtain all that he desired, he was willing to receive what the Convention would consent to give. The Convention has been in session five weeks.—This subject has received a full discussion, and it was time that a decision was come to upon it. The gentleman from Greene says, he would admit them all, or exclude them altogether. He saw no reason in this. He thought persons of good standing in this class ought to be admitted to vote, and not forced into the class of Slaves. It would be bad policy to take such a course. We ought rather to open a door to such of them, as are respectable and worthy to be associated with freemen. And it was with this view, that he offered his amendment.

Mr. McQUEEN observed, that if freemen of color had a right to vote, there was an end of the argument. It had been said by some, that they ought to have this right for their services during the Revolution. It was his opinion, however, that they had no right, and that good policy requires that the privilege should be withheld from them. They have no distinct interest to protect, and their general interests will be protected by the general Representation of the State.

Mr. CARSON, from Burke, did not believe the free negroes ever had, or ever was intended to have a vote for a Member of Assembly. They are not citizens; and if they were from their separate cast, they could not be respected as such.

Mr. HOLMES said, a decision of the Supreme Court of this State had declared free colored persons to be citizens.—Mr. H. referred to a case where the Captain of a vessel had been indicted for carrying away a slave, the property of a free man of color, and the question was raised, whether the owner of the slave was a citizen? And he understood that the case had been decided in his favor.

Mr. CARSON observed, that the Court might have decided that the owner of the slave was a free man, but he doubted whether they could have declared him to be a citizen of the United States. If they did so declare him, he would say their decision was wrong. If freemen of color were citizens they would have a right to go into any State they chose to reside. But what is the fact? They are not permitted to enter into any State without giving bond for their good behaviour and some of the States (Ohio for instance) have forbidden their entrance altogether. If they are to be placed in the situation of freemen and to be our equals, why not admit our Slaves to the same equality? He would as soon admit his own Slave to equality as any of them. No, exclaimed Mr. C. the God of Nature has put his mark upon the Negro as a separate cast, and in that cast he wished to keep him.

Mr. COOPER was decidedly opposed to all the amendments which had been mentioned for admitting the free persons of color to vote on any terms.

Mr. KELLY declared it to be rank injustice and bad policy to refuse the free colored person the right of voting, when he possessed the same property and other qualifications which were prescribed for other citizens. He contended for the broad principle that all men are entitled to equal rights and privileges; that nothing but arbitrary power can forbid their free exercise, and that it is contrary to all the principles of free Government to tax a man, and refuse him a right to vote for a member to the Legislature who lays the tax.

Judge GASTON wished permission to make a single remark on what had fallen from the gentleman from Perquimons, in relation to the light in which freemen of color were viewed by the framers of the Constitution.

The gentleman has stated, that wherever a man is convicted of perjury, forgery, conspiracy or larceny, he ceases to be a freeman and loses the right of voting. Such was not his conception of the law. When a man has been thus convicted, he is no longer a competent witness, but he is still a freeman, and of course, has a right to vote. The gentleman had said that the law had deprived the free negro of the right of giving testimony. The law had done no such thing. It had said only, that they should not be permitted to give evidence against a white man.—On the same ground that the Civil Law prohibits a Father from giving evidence for a Son, or a Son, for his Father.

Judge G. remarked, that, as whatever is said in this Convention, may find its way into the public papers, it might be well that he should say a few words in relation to a decision which had been mentioned as having been made in the Supreme Court of this State.

By an Act of the Legislature of this State, it is made felony without benefit of Clergy to secrete in any vessel leaving any of our ports, a slave, the property of any citizen of North Carolina. A person was indicted under this Act for having secreted and carried out a Slave, the property of a citizen. An objection was taken that the Slave was not the property of a citizen, being owned by a free person of color. The Court decided that the act done, came within the purview of the Legislative enactment.

Mr. DOCKERY thought the qualification of land to the value of $100 was too small. There are thousands of acres of vacant land to be had in his county, and it would be an easy matter to get fifty acres of this land and put a cabin on it, and declare it to be worth $100. He would propose to strike out $100, and insert $250.

A division of the question was called for and it was first taken on striking out, and negatived, 64 votes to 57.

The question was then taken on Mr. Fisher's amendment, and negatived 59 votes to 53.

The question being stated to be on Judge Gaston's amendment, Governor *Branch* moved to strike out of it "or personal or both," as he wished to exclude personal property from the qualification.

This motion was put and negatived.

The question was then taken on Judge Gaston's amendment, and negatived 64 votes to 55. The Yeas and Nays on which question have been published.

FROM THE MEMPHIS GAZETTE.

Atrocious Murder!—On the 16th September, George Robeson, Esq., formerly of Tipton county, Tennessee, was shot on the St. Francis road, thirty miles from this place, by a fellow whose name was Wm. C. Johnson. The circumstances are briefly these:—Robeson resided in Jackson county, Arkansas, had come to this place for the purpose of making some purchases; he fell in company with Johnson, who said he was going to pass through the Territory, and would be glad of his company; Robeson had a wagon in company in care of a white man and a negro; Robeson and Johnson travelled in front of the wagon some mile or two; Johnson perceiving a good opportunity, whilst Robeson was a little in front, drew a pistol, and shot Robeson in the back part of the head, with two bullets and three buck shots; Robeson fell dead; Johnson took Robeson's saddle and blanket, and *one hundred and twenty dollars;* concealed the body of Robeson on the roadside; the horse of Robeson ran back to the wagon; Johnson was pursued forthwith, and overtaken one hundred miles from the place, and brought back—positively denying every thing until he was carried to the fatal spot, when he confessed the whole facts; told where he put the body of Robeson, his saddle, big coat, hat, pocket book, and how much money he got. The citizens being much enraged at the atrocity of the act, about sixty of them held a council, and determined to hang him.—This was told him. He said it was right: he ought to die. They then drew down a sapling, and tied the ropes' end to the top of the sapling, and hung him until he was DEAD! DEAD!! DEAD!!!

Johnson said his father lived in the State of Illinois; that himself and brother had sold goods in that State until recently. He said his age was 21 years.

The Cincinnati Gazette makes this just comment upon the above account:

"This lawless spirit of executing summary justice, regardless of the forms of law, seems to be extending to every class of crime. Johnson was as clearly murdered, as was Robeson, and the evil example of the murder much more mischievous."

Judge Story's Discourse on the Life and Character of the late Chief Justice Marshall, by appointment of the Boston Bar, was delivered on Thursday last before an audience as large as could be crowded into the spacious Odeon. Aside from the intrinsic beauties of the Address, it must have been a rich treat to listen to the impressive and graceful elocution of the gifted Orator, employed on a theme so interesting to his feelings. The Daily Advertiser contains the annexed notice of the Discourse:

Judge Story gave an interesting sketch of the life and public services of the late Chief Justice, and delineated his character in a very able and faithful manner. No man probably knew Judge Marshall better, or is better qualified to judge of his distinguished merits and to describe him as he was, and to pay a just tribute to his memory, than Judge Story. Some parts of his discourse were highly eloquent, and inspired in the audience a portion of the deep feeling with which he was himself animated. The large Hall of the Odeon was crowded, and to the end of the discourse, which occupied two hours in the delivery, hundreds of gentlemen, who were unable to obtain seats, remained standing in the aisles, and in the rear of the boxes.

The Five Senses.—Perhaps hearing, seeing, smelling, tasting, and feeling, are not all our senses. A blind, deaf, and dumb girl, of the name of Julia Brace, is in the Hartford Asylum, the only blind, deaf, and dumb person known to us to be in the world, except one other single instance. Julia never makes a false step upon a flight of stairs or enters a wrong door, or mistakes her seat at the table, within the house she inhabits.—She can copy raised letters accurately. She is instructed in needle-work, and takes great delight in it. Her simple wardrobe is systematically arranged. If an article is displaced by another person, she perceives it, and restores it. She selects her own garments without hesitation, from large baskets full of other clothing. What is the sense by which she performs so many operations, and which would seem to require the use of sight?—*Jeffersonian.*

The publisher of the Portland Argus has just been convicted of a libel against Mr. Cilley, late Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, with a verdict of $1,150 damages. It is to be hoped that this lesson may have a salutary influence on the libellous propensities of that slanderous vehicle.

THE LONDON RIOT OF 1780.

A writer in the last No. of the Knickerbocker, gives the following account of the great London Riot in the year 1780, which, it will be seen, goes a little ahead of any thing in this country.

"We have been much alarmed of late, by the mobs and disturbances which have prevailed in some quarters of our Republic,—but we have never yet experienced any thing half so terrific as the mobs of Europe. The Bristol Riots, and the *Evennemens de Lyons*, must be fresh in all minds; while some of the more remote riots in the British capital stand out like pyramids from the general level of ordinary madness and crime. It was my hap to see the Great London Riot of 1780, for the instigation of which Lord George Gordon was tried for high treason, and left, though acquitted, with a stain upon his name. He was the champion of a numerous class of the lower order of Protestants, who held large meetings in various parts of the metropolis, and sent heavy petitions to Parliament, praying for enactments against Catholicity. One of these documents, signed by many thousands, which was presented by Lord Gordon, was so large that it required the united strength of all the officers of the House to lift it into the presence of that noble Legislature. Though every signature was genuine, they were declared to be fictitious, and the petition was treated with contempt. Incensed at this imputation, Lord Gordon vowed that he would convince Parliament of its error, by bringing up the petitioners *in propria persona*, before their representatives and servants.

He kept his vow; and at ten o'clock on the next Friday morning, several thousands of his petition-signers assembled in St. George's Fields, where the noble Lord met them, as a Roman general would have done his legions. He directed them to proceed to the Parliament House, over the Westminster, Blackfriars, and London Bridges.—Before this great multitude had reached their place of destination, it had doubled its numbers, and became a mob. Lords, Bishops, and Archbishops, were made objects of popular fury; cries of "No Popery!" rang throughout the dusky streets; carriages were upset, and their occupants obliged to escape from the *melee*, and glide in disguise from roof to roof, to which they ascended from dwellings where they sought refuge.

This day was but the beginning of tumult. Like an half-cured ulcer on the human form, the riots, when suppressed in one quarter of the town, would break forth in others. Saturday and Sunday witnessed the most dreadful excesses. Indeed, the mob was quite uncontrollable,—and yet the horrid Saturnalia had but just begun. The rioters convened in immense force on Monday, the anniversary of the King's birth-day. Efforts had been made, but ineffectually, to suppress them; large rewards were offered for the apprehension of the ring-leaders among the lawless bands, who had burned several Catholic chapels, in different sections of the capital. A few offenders were secured, but the flame was spreading, and the great body of miscreants rioted on.

The events of Tuesday were dreadful. The mob made a desperate attack upon the Newgate prison,—mounting in swarms over the walls, and besieging the cells, (where a few riotous principals were confined,) with pick-axes and hammers. The chapel, and the house of the keeper, were soon destroyed. This occurred between six and nine o'clock in the evening. The loud alarms, and rising flames, drew me to the spot. The fire had then communicated to the wards and cells, from which the affrighted prisoners rushed into the yard, where many of them were supplied with liquor by the mobocracy, and went yelling and shouting around their enlarged boundary of exercise, with the fury of uncaged tigers. Many who were under sentence of death, were among the liberated prisoners. The new prison at Clerckenwell was also stormed and broken open, and all the inmates set free. Many of them, grateful for their sudden and unexpected discharge, entered heartily into the cause of those who had played for them the part of liberators.—They next destroyed the mansions and furniture of Sir John Fielding, and Lord Mansfield; the pictures, libraries, wines, and splendid furniture, might have been seen, strewed in all directions, and clutched by the crowd.

Thus waged the horrid war. The next day witnessed only the increase of a lawless power, which seemed destined to know no future abatement. The establishment of a private citizen, a distiller in Holborn, a papist, Langdale by name, was attacked and fired. Then ensued a scene, such as pen cannot describe. Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed in a space of time so short, that it seemed as if the whole had perished in a tornado of fire.

The spectacle at twilight was awful and sublime. At one and the same moment, the billowy clouds of flame were seen surging upward from the Kings Bench and the Fleet Prisons: from the ponderous toll-gates on Blackfriar's Bridge, from the new Bridewell, and from dwellings in different sections all over the metropolis. With a few friends who had purchased admission, I surveyed the terrific scene from the cupola of St. Paul's. The crowds that ran howling through the streets; the occasional thunder of artillery; the spires of blazing light darting up on all sides, occasionally revealing the red waters of the Thames, and the sails like sheeted ghosts wavering along its bosom; the towers and steeples innumerable, clothed in lurid light; the maniac vociferations of numerous straggling parties of the mob, who had come intoxicated from Langdale's distillery, where they drank to excess, and where hundreds of hogsheads emptied in the gutters, were ignited by torches, and ran from street to street a tempestuous torrent of fire;—these were sights, that, once seen, could not fail to be forever remembered. Words are powerless to describe them. On Thursday they ceased.

We have had some violent mobs in America,—but none like this,—wherein nearly five hundred persons, besides the numerous victims of the law, perished together. Long may such sanguinary tempests be averted from *our* land!

The glory of October is the gorgeous splendour of its wood scenery. The *fading of the leaf*, which by the way has been more fitly termed *the kindling or tinting of the leaf*, now presents a magnificent spectacle; each species of tree developing its own florid hue of orange, scarlet, brown, or yellow, and all contrasting with the green of the unchanging foliage, forms a *tout ensemble*, rich, glowing and splendid. One of our poets has said too that

"There is a harmony
In autumn, and a lustre in its sky,
Which through the summer is not heard nor seen."

'Do you want to buy a rale prime lot of butter?' said a Yankee notion dealer, who had picked up a load from fifty different places, to a Boston Merchant.

'What kind of butter is it?' said the merchant.

'The clear quill; all made by my wife, from a dairy of forty cows; only two churnings.'

'But what makes it of so many different colors?' said the buyer.

'Darnation, hear that now. I guess you would'nt ax that question if you had seen my cows, for they are a darn'd sight specelder than the butter is.'

FOREIGN.

New York, October 16.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.—By the packet ship Orpheus, Capt. Bursley, we have received our regular files of English papers to the 16th, inclusive. The principal items of news are the passage of the Municipal bill and the Prorogation of the British Parliament. The King's speech will be found among our extracts.

O'Connel's suggestion of an Orange plot against the future Queen is mentioned among the topics of the day. Some of the radical papers affect seriously to believe it; and the London Spectator has the following:

"Had the Orange conspirators acted with prudence, they would have sedulously destroyed a number of documents which throw light on the real designs of their confederacy. The drift of the following extract from a letter, written in April 1830, by Col. Fairman, the Duke of Cumberland's confidant, and the Orange Deputy Grand Secretary, is not to be mistaken.

"Some whisperings have also gone abroad, that in the event of a demise of the Crown, *a regency would probably be established, for reasons which occasioned the removal of the next in succession from the office of Lord High Admiral.* That a maritime Government might not prove consonant to the views of a military chieftain of the most unbounded ambition, may admit of easy belief; and as the *second Heir Presumptive is not only a female, but a minor, in addition to the argument which might be applied to the present, that in the ordinary course of nature, it was not to be expected that his reign could be of long duration—in these disjointed times it is by no means unlikely a vicarious form of government may be attempted.* The effort would be a bold one; but, after the measures we have seen, what new violations should surprise us. Besides, the plea of economy and expediency, might be urged as the pretext, while aggrandizement and usurpation might be the latent motive. It would only be necessary to make out a plausible case; which, from the facts on record, there could be no difficulty in doing to the satisfaction of a pliable and obsequious set of Ministers, as also to the success of such an experiment."

The unsatisfactory accounts from the United States have naturally created much anxiety amongst the merchants and others trading thereto, and unless accounts of a more favorable nature are shortly received, it is thought that it will tend materially to slacken the present disposition for commercial adventures with the United States. But, after all, the passing events of North America afford us a precious illustration of the value of a democratic form of government.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Sept. 11.

The market has been in a very dull and declining state throughout the week, and prices generally are ¼d to ⅜d per lb. lower. This is most observable in the lowest qualities of American descriptions, which are nearly unsaleable, even at the extreme reduction. Brazils and Egyptians are also fully ¼d per lb. lower, and Surats are selling at ⅜d per lb decline. The sales of the week amount to 11,480 bags, in which are included 1150 American and 50 Surat taken for export. The imports are 28,725 bags.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Sept. 14.

Our Cotton market has again become exceedingly depressed, and the prices of all descriptions have given way considerably. The better qualities of American are fully ⅜d to ½d per lb lower, and the inferior, which are much pressed upon the market, are scarcely saleable at a reduction of ½d. Pernambuco and Maranham are dull, at a decline of ¼d, and Bahia at ½d per lb. The business of the week amounts only to 11,520 bales, (of which speculators have taken 200 bales American, and shippers 1,150 bales American and 50 bales Surat) and comprises 110 Sea Island at 21½d to 23d, with 20 stained at 18½d; 3,830 Bowed 8¼d to 11¾d; &c. The market is still in an unsettled state, but without any change in price since Friday. The sales on Saturday and to-day are 4,000 bags.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Sept. 15.

We had scarcely any market for Cotton to-day, consequently we are without change.

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Of the September Number of the Southern Literary Messenger.

ORIGINAL ALTICLES IN PROSE.

Sketches of the History and Present Condition of Tripoli, with some account of the other Barbary States, No. VIII.

Introductory Lecture to a course on "The Obstacles to Education arising from the peculiar faults of Parents, Teachers, Scholars, and those who direct and control our Schools and Colleges," delivered before the Fredericksburg Lyceum, by James M. Garnett.

Loss of Breath: A Tale a la Blackwood—By Edgar A. Poe.

Cupid's Sport.

My Tongs—By ——.

General Warren: Stories about General Warren—A Review.

King Pest the First: A Tale containing an Allegory. By ——.

Early Adventures.

Shadow: A Fable. By ——.

Letters from a Sister.

The Door Latch. Recollections of a Married Man.

Another Visit to the Virginia Springs; or, the Adventures of Harry Humbug, Esq.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

INDEX TO VOLUME I.

The Legacy.—We understand that it would be more accurate to say, that the English legacy of £200,000 was bequeathed "to the United States for the purpose of establishing an University at the seat of Government for the promotion of the arts and sciences." The money, we are informed, is in the hands of the Lord Chancellor of England, ready to be paid over conformably to the will, which fact he has communicated to our Government, with a copy of the will. *National Intelligencer.*

Costly Horse.—The Richmond Compiler states that the horse Gohanna, belonging to John M. Botts, Esq. was sold at auction on the Tree Hill Course, on Thursday last, for the sum of $14,000.

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COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.
The Growth for the year ending 30th Sept., 1835.

	This Year.	Last Year.
New Orleans,	511146	454719
Florida,	52085	36738
Alabama,	197692	149978
Georgia,	222670	258655
South Carolina,	203166	227359
North Carolina,	34399	33220
Virginia,	33170	44725
Total Crop of the U. S.,	1,254,328	1,205,394
Increase,	48934	

Growth.

Total Crop of	1824—5	560,000 bales.
Do. do.	1825—6	710,000
Do. do.	1826—7	937,000
Do. do.	1827—8	712,000
Do. do.	1828—9	857,774
Do. do.	1829-30	976,845
Do. do.	1830—1	1,038,848
Do. do.	1831—2	987,477
Do. do.	1832—3	1,070,438
Do. do.	1833—4	1,205,394
Do. do.	1834—5	1,254,328

The injury done to the Crops in the Atlantic States towards the autumn of 1834, led to various opinions as to the extent of the whole crop, and it was asserted with great confidence, as late as January last, that the amount could not exceed 1,150,000 bales. The event shows, that although there was a deficiency in the Atlantic States of about 200,000 bales, compared with the previous year—on the other hand, there was a gain from the Gulf of Mexico of about 120,000, making a net increase over the previous year in the total of about 49,000, and exceeding by that amount any crop ever before produced.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Editor of the New York Times, the leading Van Buren paper in the city of New York, copies some bitter remarks against Mr. John Quincy Adams from the Boston Courier and then proceeds to sketch the character of that venerable Apostate. The Times says:

His name is synonymous with defeat. He seems to bear about him an evil eye that blasts all that it looks on. Honest and true men avoid the political circle in which he moves, as if he were the very incarnation of the spirit of mischief. If they are charitable to his eccentricities, they are unwilling to become their dupe and their victim If they admit his virtues, they curse them when they are the undoing of the cause of his friends. They want a man in whom they can confide, and they find in John Quincy Adams an example not only of short sightedness but of trickery and treachery, inconsistency, and faithlessness. It would seem as if his whole object through life has been the sacrifice of his friends. He is a political Mephistophiles, who seems to regard all political associates as the play things of his strange and ever varying will. He is not to be spoken of as a federalist, a democrat, or a whig. He is nothing more nor less than an Adams man, and his whole character may be summed up in one word—selfishness. No one denies his talents or his acquirements, but it seems as if there was ever some whispering devil at his elbow, prompting him to pervert them both. That whispering devil is the fiend Ambition, whose promptings, whether good or evil, ever find an eager and willing ear in the ex-President.

The Danville Convention met and adjourned on the 5th instant. It was attended by 66 delegates. THOMAS NEWTON, Esq. of Norfolk, presided. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a competent Engineer be procured to make a survey, with the consent of the State of North Carolina, of a route for a Rail Road from Evansham, in the county of Wythe, by Danville, to points intersecting the Petersburg and Roanoke, Portsmouth and Roanoke, and Greensville and Roanoke Rail-Roads, or to such other point on either side of the Roanoke River, which may best secure to the proposed route all the advantages of said Roads—Provided, however, that this Convention will not approve of any Eastern terminus of said route, which shall not ensure to the commerce and travel thereon, facilities for reaching Norfolk or Petersburg."

Resolutions were also adopted, for appointing a Committee to select a competent Engineer—to raise funds by subscription to compensate him—to re-assemble the Convention at Richmond or any other place, if they deem it expedient—and to prepare an Address to the citizens of Virginia and North Carolina, in furtherance of the enterprize.

Canal Tolls.—The tolls collected on the New York canals for the first week in October, amount to the sum of $60.034 93. The whole sum received for tolls from the opening of navigation to the 7th of October, has been $1.154,000.—*Argus.*

A College Honor, worthily conferred.—At the late Union College Commencement, the Honorary Degree of A. M. was conferred upon JOHN PATTERSON, of this city, a JOURNEYMAN PRINTER, whose mathematical attainments richly entitled him to that distinction. Mr. Patterson, who served his apprenticeship at Buffalo, came to this city some twelve years ago, where he has since worked, and is still working as a Journeyman. He is now one of the best practical Printers in the Union. By devoting those hours of relaxation, which most of us idle away, to severe study, Mr. Patterson has not only stored his mind with useful general information, but acquired a knowledge of Mathematics, which has won for him a degree from one of the most reputable Colleges in the Union. In addition to all this, with a family to support from his earnings, Mr. Patterson has garnered up about $3000, the fruits of patient toil and economy. Such an instance of industry and frugality, combined with high intellectual aspirations, is worthy of the palmy days of RITTENHOUSE and FRANKLIN.—*New York Paper.*

President Jackson's opinion on the tenure of office is conclusive in favor of short terms and rotation in office.—[*Pennsylvanian.*

President JACKSON's opinion and his practice, on this point, as well as some others, are a little at variance. He recommended one term for his predecessors, but accepted two for himself. It appears that his followers regard what he says much more than what he does.—*National Intelligencer.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1835.

After this week, for the purpose of meeting a recent change of some of the mails, the Observer will be issued on Thursday instead of Tuesday. This will enable us to forward the paper of every subscriber within a few hours after its publication.

The New Constitution.—On the 9th, 10th and 11th days of next month, the people will be called upon to settle the question whether they will ratify or reject the Amendments to our form of government adopted by the late Convention. That our Subscribers may fully understand the points upon which they are thus to pass, we have inserted the Amendments in this paper. With the same view, we have copied from the Raleigh Register, its report of the Debates which took place upon the different Amendments. We hope that these have been read and preserved by our readers; for, as difficulties and doubts arise under the new Constitution, should it be adopted, each coming year will render the views of those who contributed to its formation, more and more interesting and important.

In voting upon this question, we would earnestly urge our readers to reflect seriously upon the great good to be effected by the removal of the jealousies which have so long disturbed the harmony of our Legislative councils; the extinction of that feeling of injustice and oppression which has pervaded the West for many years past, and has weakened the affection of that section of the State for the other; the spirit of indignation and perhaps violation of all law, which will result from a denial of justice to the oppressed portion of the State; and the small sacrifice at which the ends of peace and concord are to be attained. We pray them to let no differences upon minor points, no dissatisfaction at some of the details of the new system, induce them to cast their votes against the present settlement of this question. There are provisions in the amended Constitution, (which it is needless to specify) that do not meet our approbation, and against which we would vote if we were not obliged to take them as a whole. As a whole we are constrained to give them our feeble support, mainly on account of the equalization of representation in the different counties. Let voters reflect that every such instrument must be passed upon in a spirit of compromise, and that without a compromise of feeling or principle no constitution was ever adopted. Let them overlook minor objections, and vote for the settlement of that question which will ensure peace and union within our borders.

Premium for U. S. Bank Notes.—We begin already to experience the effects of that derangement of the currency which will surely follow the withdrawal of the U. S. Bank. We understand that considerable amounts of U. S. Bank Notes have been sold in this place within a week past at 1 per cent premium; and that in other parts of the State a higher premium has been paid.

The Cotton Crop.—The Columbia Times states, as the result of extensive inquiries among the planters of South Carolina, that the present crop of that State is probably better than the short crop of last year, but very far short of a full average crop. The receipts in Columbia during the week ending the 22d, amounted to 2058 bales. Prices 14½ to 15.

The Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser says it is reported that the crop of Alabama is reduced one sixth by the early frost. The receipts of the week at Mobile had been only 534 bales.

Judge White has been *unanimously* re-elected Senator in Congress by the Legislature of Tennessee, now in session, for six years from the 4th of March last. This affords a high testimonial to the character and popularity of Judge White in his own State.

In addition to this, the papers give us an account of a Public Dinner and Parade at Nashville, in honor of Judge White, who was on a visit to that city; which is said by the Nashville Banner to have been "the greatest display ever made in Nashville since the honors paid to Lafayette."

Pennylvania.—The returns are not yet complete from this State. But in 47 out of 52 counties, the vote is, for Ritner (Whig) 85,763, for Wolf 55,662, for Muhlenburg 36,696. The combined vote of the two latter is 6,622 over that of Ritner.

In the Legislature a complete revolution has been effected. Instead of a large Jackson majority, the Whigs have elected a majority of three or four to one. Thus we have every reason to believe, that Van Buren can have no hope of the vote of Pennsylvania.

It is our impression, that with a union of the Wolf and Muhlenburg parties, it would still be in the power of the Whigs to defeat Van Buren; but there is little fear of such a union. The parties appear to be quite as much embittered against each other since the election, as before. Witness the following remarks from the Lancaster Journal (a leading Wolf paper) in reply to the Pennsylvanian, (a leader of the Muhlenburgers:)

"The Pennsylvanian informs us 'Democracy has no reason to despond!' and that 'The Keystone of the Arch is safe for Van Buren and Johnson!'—Such was the strain of this vile print, when it deluded its believers with daily tales of the success of *its* candidate, Mr. Muhlenburg? How has its prophecies been fulfilled? What! can the treacherous members of Congress who entered into a league last Winter, at Washington, to *split* the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, heal the breach when it suits their purpose? We think not. They will recall their venal presses! They will put stoppers on the mouths of their emissaries! They will restore harmony and good will! Never. The prostitutes about the Pennsylvanian cannot be purified. The calumniators of the best men in the country—the persecutors of the oldest and the purest democrats of the Key-stone State *cannot be forgotten*—their manifold acts of deception and fraud *will not easily be forgiven!* What is wanted for the Democratic party now? Is it again offered for sale at Washington? *You may make the bargain, gentlemen, but you will surely fail in the fulfilment.*

Merchant's Bank of Cheraw.—At a late general meeting of the Stockholders of this flourishing Institution, it was resolved to increase its capital from $200,000 to $300,000. For this purpose, books are to be opened at Cheraw on the 1st Monday of December next, when all the present Stockholders are to be permitted to subscribe for half as many shares as they now hold; and if any of the Stockholders should decline to subscribe, the Stock thus unsubscribed for, is to be sold for the benefit of the Bank. The Stock is largely above par.

Important from Texas.—The Mexican Gen. Coss has landed in Texas with 400 troops, with the intention of joining 700 others stationed at San Antonio, and marching against the people of Texas. He has issued his Proclamation, "declaring that he will collect the revenue, disarm the citizens, establish a military government, and confiscate the property of the rebellious."

This state of things has produced the following proclamation from the notorious Governor Houston, formerly of Tennessee.

SAN AUGUSTINE, TEXAS, 5th Oct. 1835.

DEAR SIR:—At your request I hand you a memorandum, that you may be informed of our situation. —*War in defence of our Rights, our Oaths, and our Constitution is inevitable in Texas!*

If *Volunteers* from the United States will join their brethren in this section, they will receive liberal bounties of land. We have millions of acres of our best *lands* unchopsen and unappropriated.

Let each man come with a good rifle and one hundred rounds of ammunition—and come soon.

Our war-cry is "Liberty or Death." Our principles are to support the Constitution, and *down with the Usurper!!!* Your friend,

SAM. HOUSTON.

To Isaac Parker, Esq. present.

"All baggage at the risk of the owner."—Travellers in the Steam Boats and Rail Road Cars at the North will recollect how frequently the above line stares him in the face in the course of his journey. It appears, however, that in the Supreme Court of New York, it has been decided that baggage lost whilst in the charge of the Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company, must be paid for by the Company. They are common carriers, and cannot divest themselves of their responsibility.

A wild scheme.—The citizens of Cincinnati and Charleston are discussing the advantages and practicability of a Rail Road between those two cities, across the mountains, a distance of about 700 miles!

New Rail Road.—We see by the Macon Messenger of the 15th inst., that the books of subscription for stock in a Rail Road from Forsyth to Macon were opened in that place on the 10th and the whole subscribed for in less than two days. The capital stock of the company is $200,000, upon which 5 per cent. has been paid.

Petersburg Railroad Stock has been sold in Philadelphia as high as $115 for $100 paid in.

Norfolk and Portsmouth Rail Road.—The Halifax Advocate states that this road is now completed within 30 miles of that place, and is expected to reach the Roanoke river between this and next Spring. The Advocate also says:

"We further learn that W. F. Gywnn, Esq., the Engineer, will visit this place in a few days, for the purpose of *surveying* the Rail Road Route from this place to Weldon, to intersect with the Norfolk and Portsmouth Road. After the Route is surveyed, the work is to be commenced forthwith; the completion of which, we look to with great anxiety, as the prosperity of our town depends upon it."

The mail is now transported between Philadelphia and Boston in thirty-six hours. Eighty years ago, it is said, it required 21 days. *So much for Internal Improvement.*

Branch Mint at Charlotte.—We learn that the contract for the construction of the buildings for the Branch of the U. S. Mint, at Charlotte in this State, has been awarded to Messrs. Reuben Perry and Thomas P. Ligon, Builders, of this city; their's being the lowest bid, ($29,700) among some four or five competitors. From their reputation as practical Builders, and their standing and exemplary characters as men, the Government have a pledge for the faithful and prompt completion of the contract.—*Ral. Stand.*

Debate in State Convention.—In the next Register we shall finish the Debates which took place during the sitting of the Convention. They have occupied much space, but if we are to judge from the state of our Subscription list, we could have furnished our Patrons nothing so acceptable. We are glad that we have been able to bring the Debate to a close, before the vote on the Amended Constitution takes place, as it has doubtless served in a good degree to aid the public in coming to a correct decision on the subject.

We shall esteem it a favor if those gentlemen, to whom Subscription Lists for publishing the Debates in a Volume were sent, will return any names they may have obtained, *immediately;* as we wish to ascertain, whether the patronage will be sufficient to justify the undertaking.—*Ral. Register.*

A scarce article.—A gentleman writing on business from Guilford County, says:—"We have but THREE Van Buren men in this County."—*Ral Reg.*

Oxford Examiner.—This independent and spirited Journal has changed hands. Mr. *Yancey*, the late respectable Editor, has sold out to Mr. W. M. Savage, a young gentleman who was partly raised in this City, and who, we have no doubt from the specimen before us, will sustain the character of the Examiner.—*Ral. Reg.*

The last "Oxford Examiner" publishes a letter from a distinguished gentleman in Tennessee to his friend in Granville. We copy the concluding paragraph:

"You say that *all* Judge White's friends in N. C. wish to know is that "he should continue firm in his determination *not to quit the field.*" Now, Sir, suffer me to assure you once for all, that there does not exist on this earth any power which can offer a reward, or hold up a terror, sufficient to shake the firmness of that old Roman. He is in the hands of the American people, and there he will continue, just so long, and no longer, as they choose to use his name. He will be sustained by the Legislature of Tennessee, in a manner worthy of his own honor and the character of the State. He will be re-elected to the U. S. Senate without opposition. He will be nominated as a Candidate for the Presidency, by an overwhelming majority, early in the session, which will convene on the 5th of October. This will not look like withdrawing him. His friends here are more and more sanguine of his ultimate success; and let his fate be what it may, they are resolved to shew themselves worthy of the cause in which they have embarked. It is the cause of the people against the Baltimore Convention. But Sir, I have not time to say more. The White flag is nailed to the mast, and must be torn down by the enemy if it is destined to fall."

Harrison Meeting in Ohio.—A letter from Chilicothe states that a Harrison Meeting has been held in that place, which was attended by 800 to 1000 of the "bone and sinew of the country;" and that the "whole Scioto Valley will be in motion in two weeks." The resolutions were like the "hand writing on the wall" to the "heir apparent," and the Vanites were struck dumb and sick at the prospect. Yet the Globe and its satellites endeavor to flatter the Caucusites with the delusion that Ohio will go for Mr. Van Buren! The people of that State are decidedly opposed to the magician, and when we find that Judge White is the strongest candidate, they will drop Gen. Harrison, and go for the Judge.

Illinois.—Gov Duncan, of this State, has declared himself opposed to Van Buren. An election took place recently in Sangamon county, and resulted in the choice of the Whig ticket by a considerable majority.—This county gave at the last election 600 majority for the Jackson ticket.

The "Committee of Correspondence and Vigilance," appointed by the meeting in Ohio which last winter nominated Judge McLean for the Presidency, have, since the Judge's withdrawal, published a long address, reviewing the merits of the several candidates now before the public, and closing with the avowal of their determination to support Mr. Van Buren. This movement of the committee was foretold by some of the western editors who were skilful in reading the signs in the political firmament, and it was resolved on most opportunely for operating on the elections which came on in Ohio a short time after. What effect it had remains to be seen.—*Nat. Intell.*

New Minister to Spain, &c.—The New York Journal of Commerce furnishes the following news from Washington:

"A letter from Washington, dated the 12th inst., mentions that Major Eaton will be appointed Minister to Spain, if he desires it; and, if he does not, that Mr. Geo. M. Dallas will have the appointment. The letter adds: "With regard to the French Indemnity, I believe (*entre nous*) that the difficulty will not be settled by General Jackson's administration. The question must be left open to kill old White by attacking his vote in reference to the three million appropriation."

Mississippi Senator.—The Louisville Journal says, "Letters from gentlemen of extensive information in Mississippi lead us to believe, that either Mr. Poindexter or Mr. Plummer, who is now a warm friend of Judge White and an uncompromising opponent of Van Buren, will be elected to the U. States Senate over Mr. Walker, who is the Van Buren candidate."

The Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer of the 9th inst., referring to a statement which has gone the rounds, of a personal difficulty in Court between Mr. *Clay* and Mr. *Woolley*, says:

"It is true that an unpleasant difficulty occurred in the Court House, between Mr. Clay and Major Woolley, but, as the matter has been amicably and honorably arranged, by a prompt and full apology on the part of the individual from whom it was supposed an apology was due, we do not think it necessary or proper to state any of the particulars of the occurrence, or to say more than to contradict the report that "a general combat took place," which was not the case. No serious injury was sustained by Mr. Clay."

More Troubles—Another Boundary War.—By the New Hampshire Statesman, we learn that the Canadian government have intimated their intention of taking possession of the *Indian Stream Territory*, on the northern confines of New Hampshire, though that tract has been under the jurisdiction of that State for 20 years, and was agreed to be left so until the Madawasca question is adjusted. Much ill-blood and excitement exist. The inhabitants have rebelled against New Hampshire, and the British authorities sustain them in it.—*N. Y. Star.*

Bank of the U. States.—A Statement of the condition of this Bank, on the 1st. inst. is published as follows:

Amount of loans,	$35,122,840
Bills of Exchange,	10,883,951
Circulation,	15,637,676
Specie,	15,361,074
Funds in Europe,	3,127,982
Due to State Banks,	818,710
On the 1st Sept. the specie was	$13,863,897

Letter of the Methodist Bishops.—Bishops Hedding and Emory, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have recently addressed a Pastoral Letter to the New Hampshire and New England Conferences, exhorting their preachers and members to have nothing to do with the Abolition Society and its Lecturers, and to refuse them the use of their pulpits and houses.

POST OFFICES.

From the Postmaster General's weekly abstract, for 14th October, published in the Globe of the 15th:

Gerin's Store, Guilford county, N. C., changed to Hillsdale.

Appointments of Post Masters in this State: Wm. Ballard, Webb's, Stokes county; Plummer C. Dudley, Cool Spring, Washington county; Wm. W. M'Farland, Laurel Hill, Richmond county; Alonzo T. Jenkins, Swift Creek Bridge, Craven county.

BEAT THIS!—On Wednesday evening we saw a pumpkin at Captain Cutler's Hotel which weighed *one hundred and five pounds*, and measured, in circumference, 74 inches. It grew on the plantation of Mr. John A. Averett, in Onslow county, and was sent, we presume, to the hospitable landlord that he might be enabled to treat his friends to pumpkin pie.—What say you Captain?

Newbern Spectator.

POSTSCRIPT.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

An extra from the office of the Harrisburg Intelligencer gives returns from all the Counties in the State but two, Warren and Venango, according to which the vote stands,

For Ritner,	91,861
Wolf,	61,856
Muhlenberg,	37,826
Ritner's majority over Wolf,	30,005
Do. do. over Muhlenberg,	54,055

The House of Representatives of the State Legislature, as far as heard from, stands as follows:

Ritner members, (opposition,)		70
Wolf members,	16	
Muhlenburg members,	13	
		29
Anti-Van Buren majority,		41

The House consists of 100 members—only one to be heard from.

The Senate consists of 33 members elected for 4 years; eight of whom are elected this year, and seven out of the eight are opposed to Mr. Van Buren. A revolution indeed.—*Nat. Int.*

MARRIED,

In Robeson County, on the 15th instant, by Thomas A. Norment, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH SMITH to Miss ELIZA TOWNSEND.

In Robeson County, on the 1st inst., by Alex'r Watson, Esq., Col. JOHN C. McLAURIN, of Richmond County, to Miss MARGARET McNEILL, only daughter of Wm. McNeill, Esq

At Brentwood, in the vicinity of Washington City, on 20th inst., JOSEPH C WALSH, U S. Navy, to MARY, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Joseph Pearson, of this State.

DIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 11th inst. in the 19th year of his age, Mr. ROBERT J. HALLIDAY of this town, only son of the late Robert Halliday.

In Sumter County, Alabama, on the 13th ult., Mr. HECTOR McKENZIE, formerly of Robeson County, and brother to Mr. John McKenzie of this town, aged 63. Mr. McKenzie was a Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church in Robeson County for many years. He removed to the West about five years since. He was beloved by all who knew him.—[*Communicated.*

At Narrow Point, on the 12th instant, after a lingering illness of many years, Mrs. ELIZABETH HARRINGTON, wife of Wm. D. Harrington, of Moore County.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCTOBER 27.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 00	Molasses,	32 a 34
Ditto, apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton, new	14 a 14½	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	60 a 65	Tobacco, leaf,	5½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 30 a 1 40	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 a $7	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	a 35	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16 a 18

A letter from New York, dated Oct. 21, says "Upland Cotton 13 to 15½ for old, and 17 to 18 cents for new."

Sight Exchange on New York,

FOR sale, in sums to suit purchasers. United States Notes wanted.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

October 27 60 2w

GROCERIES,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, November 11, 1835, for approved Notes at three and four months:

50 bags Rio COFFEE,
56 do St Domingo do.
40 do Cuba do
10 hhds. Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
15 do Molasses,
20 quarter casks Malaga Wine,
10 barrels green Copperas,
3 do loaf Sugar,
10 do pure cider Vinegar,
10 baskets Champagne,
10 boxes manufactured Tobacco,
5 do Poland Starch,
5 do Chocolate,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
2 do Saltpetre,
10 do Madder,
5 bags Pepper,
3 do Alspice.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

October 27. 60ts

The Substribers,

HAVING formed a Copartnership, will transact business under the Firm of HOOPER & McLAURIN, next door West of Mr. John McArn, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GOODS,

Which they will sell low for *Cash*, or to punctual customers at short credit.

J. H. HOOPER,
HUGH McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Oct 27, 1835. 60tf.

Episcopal School.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Pupils in the Episcopal School will commence on Monday, the 23d day of November next, and be continued several days. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the School Committee.

GEO. W. FREEMAN, Sect.

Raleigh, Oct 25, 1835 60-3t.

The Fall Term in Donaldson Academy commenced on the 7th of the present month.

Fayetteville, Oct. 13. 58-3ti.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Fine and superfine Broad CLOTHS, blue, black, green, claret, olive, brown, Oxford mixed and drab,
Blue, black, drab and brown Cassimeres,
Superior Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Dress Hdkfs. and Shawls, a large assortment of all kinds,
Silks, Satins and Florences,
400 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
2500 lbs Cotton Yarn, from the Petersburg manufactory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs, from the same manufactory,
Merino and other superior Calicoes,
French and English Merinoes,
6 4 and 4 4 Irish Linen, Lawns and Diaper,
Shell tuck and side Combs.

With many other articles, which are offered by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

October 26, 1835. 60tf.

N. B New Goods received by every arrival from New York.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico. Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.,
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,

Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

H. ERAMBERT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

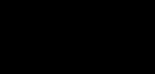


RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and friends that he has just received from New York, where he selected them personally, a handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

In his line, which he will sell at a small advance on New York cost for CASH only, or to such customers as pay on demand. As he expects to leave these capes for the West next Fall, he is determined to do a *CASH BUSINESS*, or keep his Goods on his shelves; finding it better to cry over them than after them. I hope that those who are indebted to me will take this as a hint, and come forward and pay up old scores, or they will have cost to pay, for I am determined to collect my debts and do a Cash Business. All those that think proper to employ me on these terms, shall have my best services to accommodate them;—all good payers shall have preference. He invites his customers to call and examine his Stock, as he warrants them to be English Goods, and inferior to none in the market. His Stock consists as follows:—

Blue and black CLOTH,
Brown, colored and invisible green do,
Drab and double milled grey mixt for Overcoats,
Royal ribbed Cassimeres, latest style,
Checked Cassimere for Pantaloons,
Buckskin Cassimere,
Plain Cassimere of different colors,
A handsome assortment Winter Vestings,
Light fancy Vesting, *for Parties,*
Buff Cassimere, for ditto,
Fancy Velvet Vesting,
Plain Velvet Satin ditto,
A handsome assortment of Fancy Articles,
Stocks of all kinds,
Linen Collars and Bosoms, plain and ruffled,
Gentlemen's Riding Belts, a useful article in riding,
Buck-skin Gloves,
Gum Elastic Suspenders and Garters,
Fancy Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Cravat Stiffeners,
Money Purses, Silk and Buckskin,
Bead Bags,
Gentlemen's Knit Shirts and Drawers. Cotton do,
Cotton Shirts, very fine, ready made,
Ladies' Jackets and Drawers,
India Rubber Aprons, large and small,
And a handsome assortment of *READY MADE CLOTHING*, and will warrant them as well made as any in the State; and a number of articles not mentioned, which he will sell at a small profit for Cash.



N. B. Four good Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately. None but sober, good workmen need apply,—for such the best prices in town will be given.

H. ERAMBERT.

October 26, 1835 60 3m

Situation Wanted.

A FIRST rate Book Keeper wants a situation in some store in Fayetteville. Apply at this office.

October 27. 60-3w.

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by J. E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, October 24. 60tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of LAND, lying on Haw River, in Chatham county, adjoining the town of Haywood, containing between 1200 and 1400 acres. It is a beautiful Cotton Farm, and a large body of it is low Grounds of the best quality. There is between 100 and 200 acres of cleared Land. Persons desirous to purchase will call and examine it. A great bargain may be had if early application be made.

G. H. SHUTT.

Haywood, Chatham county, Oct. 20. 60-4wpd

BOOKS.

JUST received, History of Popery; Master Key to Popery; Irving's Sketch Book and Knickerbocker; Memoirs of J. Brainerd Taylor; Wilberforce's View of Christianity; Barnes' Notes; History of Colombia; History of the Elephant; Todd's Johnson and Walker's Dictionary; American Chesterfield; Mason's Farrier; Comic Almanacs; Test of Truth; Maddock's Chancery; Missouri Harmony; a variety of Children's Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

October 24, 1835.

The Voice of Experience

HAS Spoken! and the afflicted are once more called upon to listen to facts which cannot be controverted; for a few years past the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR has effected more cures in the cases it is recommended for than any other medicine that has ever been recommended to the public. It is confidently asserted that in 90 cases out of 100, it has had the desired effect in removing Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Bones, Joints and Muscles. A few of a great many proofs are herewith submitted So important is it always to have it at hand, that every family would do well to keep it by them in case of need. So effectual has the Vegetable Indian Elixir proved in all those cases in which it is recommended, that the proprietor feels authorized to state, it will effect a cure in ninety cases out of a hundred, when taken according to the printed directions accompanying each Bottle. The Elixir is composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients and may be taken without the least risk or injury to the constitution. It is unnecessary to say more in favor of this invaluable *Remedy;* too many in this community have already been cured by it for its virtues long to remain unknown, and it must, and will become the universal resort of the afflicted here, as it has done in other places. For the further satisfaction of those who may feel disposed to doubt the efficacy of this medicine, the following certificates are submitted. Its reputation, however, is now established in every neighborhood in South Carolina, and hundreds of our most respectable citizens can testify to its truly admirable qualities.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some time afflicted with the Rheumatism very severely, from which he could get no relief, until being advised to procure some of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, which he accordingly did, and from which, after taking a few doses, he was entirely relieved SAM'L PEARSE.

Columbia, April 16, 1832.

Near Rice Creek Springs, Richland District, S. C., April 20, 1833

I certify, that my son, Thomas Mitchell, Jr., aged 15 years, has been troubled for eight years last past with the Rheumatism, and for the last three years has been unable to help himself; his pain was very severe, so that he could not be moved without great agony; his limbs were paralyzed and drawn up and he presented an object hopeless to all that knew him I resorted to several Physicians for relief for him, without effect. Having heard of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, I procured the same for my son. On taking it he was much relieved, and by continuing it to the fourth bottle, has entirely removed the pain, his flesh is restored, and he is now enjoying good health. I would in all cases of Rheumatism, earnestly recommend it to those who are affected with this excruciating pain.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

We being neighbors and acquaintances of Mr Thomas Mitchell, and having often seen the situation of his son, fully corroborate the above stated case, and, as we believe, has been cured by the Indian Vegetable Elixir. Samu l Meek, David D. Hay, Briteon Spelling, Robert Thompson, B Hargood

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some years tormented with that excruciating disease, Chronic Rheumatism, and was advised in February last to procure from Dr. Fitch some of the Indian Vegetable Elixir. Accordingly, I procured some of it, and to my great surprise and still greater relief it entirely removed the complaint, after taking a few doses, and I have not since had a return of it. JESSE ARTHUR.

Columbia, April 21, 1831

Who can doubt the efficacy of the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR?

This is to certify, that I the subscriber have for several years past, at stated periods, been grievously afflicted with rheumatism, and have at intervals been confined to my house unable to attend my usual avocations I had resorted to the common remedies, without obtaining relief. Hearing of the value of Dr. Fitch's medicine, I applied to him for the same, and have, as I trust, by the efficacy of his Indian Vegetable Elixir, been perfectly cured. On one occasion I was for more than a month in such a situation, that I could not move my limbs without assistance, and by making use of one bottle was restored. At another time I was for the space of three weeks unable to leave my house, and by the use of one bottle was again relieved. I therefore recommend cordially, and with great confidence, this invaluable specific to those who are afflicted with Rheumatic complaints

WM BARCLAY.

Columbia, October 15, 1835.

RICHLAND DISTRICT, }
State of South Carolina. }

Personally appeared before me William Barclay, and made oath that the above certificate is true. ROBT. BRYCE, J. P Ex. Off.

Pendleton, Oct. 25, 1832.

Dr. A. Fitch:—*Sir*—I take this opportunity by the politeness of one of our Representatives in the Legislature to acquaint you of the almost miraculous cure effected by your Indian Vegetable Elixir on my daughter since I last saw you. I purchased two bottles of the Elixir and administered them to my daughter; after having used one bottle she was greatly relieved, and the second restored her health altogether She is in the enjoyment of better health than she has had for several years. I deem it my duty to make this communication to you with a desire that you may make whatever use you think proper of it; and I earnestly recommend the use of the Elixir to all those who are suffering in a similar manner.

ALLANSON G SINCLAIR.

Another Fact.

EDGEFIELD, June 21, 1832.

Mr James Boatwright:—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for your kind attention in delivering my letter to Dr. Fitch for the five bottles of his Indian Vegetable ELIXIR It came safe to hand, and if you are a parent, you can conceive of my joy, when I inform you that my son who has for the last six months suffered every pain from the Rheumatism which was possible for a human being to bear, has been entirely cured by that Elixir I had mourned over him and had given him up to be a cripple for life, and all the fond expectations I had anticipated from him, appeared to be blasted forever. But now to see him walking about free from pain, and daily gaining strength, gives me more pleasure than I can express Several of my neighbors have experienced immediate relief. In only one instance have I known it to fail, and that was a most hopeless one; still he thinks he has experienced benefit enough from it to induce him to persevere longer the use of it; as he has not yet given it a sufficiently fair trial. If this communication can be of any service to my fellow beings, I freely give my consent that you should make such use of it as you think conducive to that end

I remain ever your much obliged friend,

ANACK P HICKMAN.

Sold by **J. J. LING,**
Druggist, Fayetteville.

August 4 1835. [PRICE $1.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38tf.

$100 Reward.

I WILL give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named BESS and her CHILDREN, supposed to be three in number. This Woman is about 27 years of age, and has been runaway some seven or eight years: was the property of Joseph Green, dec'd, at the time of her elopement: she was sold as she run, as the property of said Green's estate, and purchased by J. P Gause, Esq., who subsequently sold her to Benj. S. Leonard, of whom I have lately purchased her, in like manner, with all the Children she may have She is described to be of yellow complection, low in stature, hair inclining to straightness, has a scar mark on one or other cheek, extending a little down the neck, caused from a blister application, and when last seen in this neighborhood, about two years since, had some one or two of her upper fore teeth somewhat decayed, which may be gone by this time.

It is said that this negro has lived in this neighborhood, as a runaway, and has had the assistance of a woman by the name of Priscilla, in affording her shelter and sustenance. BESS being a *first rate seamstress*, was enabled to earn a living in this way, until within some 18 months or 2 years ago, when Priscilla made a visit to Fayetteville, to see her Brother, whose name is *Solomon Nash;* since which nothing has been heard of Bess hereabouts, it is therefore fair to conclude, that she went with Priscilla to Fayetteville, where, there is little doubt, she is passing as free, and by some assumed name; it is supposed she calls herself Sarah, or Betsey. A negro fellow by the name of Abel, that went from this place to follow the business of a carpenter, may know something of Bess. There is no doubt but she goes well dressed

I will furthermore give for such evidence as will tend to conviction and punishment of any person harboring Bess, or of having any of her Children, (after this date;) if a white person of responsibility, $100, if a free coloured, or *worthless* white person $50, and if a slave $25.

ARCH'D McRAE

Wilmington, July 16, 1835. 48 3 -of

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835 46tf.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Mushn Capes and Collars, Worked Mushn Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS AND SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
SHELL COMBS of every description.

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

JACKSON HOTEL.

LIBERTY POINT,
FYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12 tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C.* 96 tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22. 1834. 86 tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street

November 1, 1834 9tf.

Mallett's Mill,

BEING now in order, will receive grain upon the customary terms.

C. P MALLETT.

August 11, 1835

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835 19tf.

THE Subscribers having determined to remove to the West, offer their Stock, consisting of a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At very reduced prices, for cash or notes at Bank with approved security. Country Merchants would do well to call and examine, as they are determined to sell.

W. & J. FARMER.

August 8. 49tf.

A CARD.

HAVING learnt that some insinuations have been made, (probably with the design to injure us) that our Firm is in favor of the cause of Abolition, we hereby openly declare that such assertions are false and utterly unfounded; and we pledge ourselves that all the members of our House are entirely opposed in principle to the views of the Abolitionists, regarding the agitation of the Slave question and interference in the rights of the Southern Slave holders as inexpedient, unjust, and pregnant with evils.

BAILEY, KEELER & REMSEN.

[51-3m] 125 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835 54tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the month of January last, a negro man named JACK, and his Wife named ESTHER. The former is a Carpenter, about 40 years old, six feet high, black, speaks quick; the woman is about 30 years old, low, and of an Indian complection, said to have Indian blood I bought them from Col. Joyner, of Sampson, a short time before they ranaway. Jack was originally purchased from Mr. Edwards, of Greene County, to which neighborhood they may have returned, but it is more likely that they have gone to Florida, near Quincey. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get them, or $20 for any information that may lead to their recovery.

HEROLD BLACKMORE.

Duplin County, Sept. 10, 1835. 54tf

Dr. Bedell's Sermons.

THE above work has just been received, and Subscribers are requested to call for their copies. A few copies also for sale.

E. J. HALE.

September 22, 1835.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 14, 1832.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elevated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6 f.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de-naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also,* on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

Just Received on Consignment,

70 bbls. No 3, MACKEREL, (new caught,)
6,000 Spanish CIGARS,
20 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,
Foot Haymount.

September 21, 1835. 55-tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

I want to purchase

A LONG between this and the 1st of February next, for a special purpose,

15,000 LBS. GOOD FEATHERS,
10,000 do. Bees Wax,
50,000 do White Cotton Rags.

—ALSO—

Other produce of all descriptions except Whiskey and Brandy, for all of which the highest market price will be paid.

E. B. DRAKE.

Below the U S. Bank.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1835. 51tf

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS. fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs. Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,

For sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44-tf.

TOBACCO.

20 BOXES TOBACCO, (Fitzgerald Brand, Pittsylvania, Va.) a good article. For sale by A. KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53 tf.

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street.

Auction and Commission Business attended to as usual.

Sept. 8, 1835, AMOS KIMBALL. 53-tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, on the following branches:—

Anatomy—John E. Holbrook, M D.
Surgery—John Wagner, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology—James Moultrie, Jr., M. D.
Obstetrics—Thomas G. Prioleau, M D.
Chemistry—Edmund Ravenel, M D.
Materia Medica—Henry R. Frost, M D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—Jno Bellinger, M D

Opportunities for Clinical instruction will be afforded at the Infirmary attached to the Institution, and the Marine Hospital and City Alms House, the Wards of which, by a *Resolution of the City Council* are open to all Students of Medicine in the city.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

Charleston, July 30. 49-tN1.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick.)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,

Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip-Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept 11, 1835. 54tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES,
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N. O. do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835 34tf

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville, Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIDD.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES**, made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1835. 43tf.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough.

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres. lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber. C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hall and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

A DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share on the Capital Stock, will be paid on the 1st September, at the Office of

GEO. McNEILL, *Treasurer.*

August 24, 1835. 51tf

Lime.

50 CASKS fresh Thomaston LIME, on board boat Post Boy, will be sold low on arrival.

AMOS KIMBALL.

July 7, 1835. 44-tf

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE.